

SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

On page 1, insert above line 1, insert--Priority Claim

The present application claims priority on European Patent Application 02016085.9 filed 19 July 2002.--

On page 1, above line 1, insert--Field of the Invention--

Paragraph at line 1 of page 1 has been amended as follows:

--The invention is directed to an improved use of relates to a process for operating a condensing boiler. This invention relates to boilers and, in particular, to condensing boilers typically used for heating water for commercial or domestic applications such as space heating and domestic water heating.--

On page 1, above line 6, insert--Background of the Invention--

Paragraph at line 6 of page 1 has been amended as follows:

--Condensing boilers are described in EP-A-0789203. This publication describes a gas fired condensing boiler. These boilers are called condensing boilers because the gases produced by combustion are cooled inside the apparatus until the water ~~vapour~~ vapor contained therein condenses, so as to recover the latent condensation heat and transfer it to the water to be heated, which flows through said boilers. This latent heat is sometimes also used to pre-heat the combustion air. A problem associated with these condensing boilers is that the liquid condensate by-products of the combustion must be contained and channelled away for disposal. Furthermore, heat exchanger materials must be capable of withstanding the corrosive liquid condensate by-products. Steps should also be taken to ensure that the burner and igniter systems, along with other system elements such as sensors, are not fouled by moisture or condensation.--

Paragraph at line 23 of page 1, ending at line 2 of page 2, has been amended as follows:

-- Normally, condensing boilers use natural gas as fuel. For example in The Netherlands, which is equipped with a wide spread natural gas grid, many households use a

condensing boiler for domestic heating in combination with warm water supply. The wide application of these condensing boilers is due to the attractive energy efficiency of these apparatuses and the presence of the natural gas supply grid.--

Paragraph at line 3 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

-- A disadvantage of these apparatuses is that they cannot be easily applied in regions where no natural gas grid is present. A solution to this problem is to use a liquid fuel. Liquid fuels can be easily transported to and stored by the end user. A disadvantage of the use of liquid fuels is however that the condensing boiler and/or the associated chimneys have to be made from different, more corrosion resistance-resistant, materials. For example EP-A-699872 describes a condensing boiler wherein use is made of carbon materials to avoid corrosion. DE-A-3434415 describes another heating device wherein flue gasses are cooled against combustion air in a heat exchanger made of corrosive resistant material. DE-A-3238762 is another example of a heating device wherein a corrosive resistant material is used for this purpose. These solutions are a disadvantage for the manufacturer of condensing boilers because it would result in two types of boiler apparatuses, namely one operating on gas and one operating on liquid fuel. Moreover the apparatus using a liquid fuel would be more expensive due to the different more corrosive-resistant material required.--

Paragraph at line 24 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

-- The object of the present invention is It would be useful to provide a process for operating a condensing boiler solution for regions not equipped with a natural gas supply grid.--

On page 2, delete line 27 and 28.

On page 2, after line 26, insert--Summary of the Invention--

Paragraph at line 27 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

--The invention is directed to a process for operating a condensing boiler comprising a flame burner, the process comprising burning a Fischer-Tropsch derived fuel.--

On page 2, above line 29, insert--Brief Description of the Drawings

The Fig. shows a schematic representation of such a condensing boiler.—

On page 2, above line 29, but after above, insert--Detailed Description of the Invention--

Paragraph at line 9 of page 3 has been amended as follows:

-- Furthermore less lower NO_x emissions have been found when emissions of a Fischer-Tropsch derived fuel are compared to those of an Industrial Gas Oil. A next advantage is that less odor, less lower hydrocarbon emissions and less lower carbon monoxide emissions during start and extinction of the burner have been observed when using this fuel. This is very advantageous because the burner of a condensing boiler will very often start and stop.—

On page 3, delete line 23 and 24.

Paragraph at line 23 of page 3 has been amended as follows:

-- The Figure 1 shows a schematic representation of such a condensing boiler.--

Paragraph at line 25 of page 3, ending at line 11 of page 4, has been amended as follows:

-- The Figure 1 shows a wall-mounted condensing boiler housing 1 comprising a centrally positioned burner 2. The burner flame exists in a combustion space 3, which is confined by an end wall 4 and a heat exchanger tube wall 5. Flue gasses can leave the combustion space 3 through openings in the wall 5 to enter an annular space 6, which is confined by further heat exchanger tube wall segments 7. The housing 1 further is provided with means 14 to supply cold water to the heat exchanger tube wall 4,5 and means 15 to discharge heated water from said tube wall 4,5. The housing 1 is further provided with a chimney 8 for discharging flue gas fluidly connected to space 6. The air provided to burner 2 via van 16 is pre-heated against flue gas leaving the housing by passing the air counter currently along the chimney 8 in an annular space 9. In the chimney 9 water condenses condenses and the condensate is discharged to a drain 10 via conduit 11. An oil pump 12 to supply the Fischer-Tropsch fuel and an expansion vessel 13 is also shown in Figure 1. --

Paragraph at line 19 of page 4 has been amended as follows:

-- Yellow flame burners are often provided with a flame detector. Most detectors, which are used today, detect a particular wavelength associated with the yellow ~~color~~ color of the flame. Applicants have now found that when a Fischer-Tropsch derived fuel is used the commonly known detectors fail to observe the resulting blue ~~coloured~~ colored flame. For this reason the yellow flame burner is preferably provided with a detector, which can detect this blue flame. Examples of suitable detectors are the detectors that are used in blue flame burners, especially UV sensors and IR sensors. A more preferred detector is the so-called ionisation ionization sensor. An ionisation ionization sensor is suitable to monitor burners with intermittent operation as well as continuous operation. The principle of operation of the ionisation ionization flame monitor is based on the rectifying effect of a flame. If a flame is present, a current flows between the burner and the ionisation ionization electrode. This ionisation ionization current is evaluated by the flame monitor to determine if a flame is present. In some prior art applications ionisation ionization sensors could not be used in combination with a liquid fuel because deposits in the sensor led to false currents in the sensor. Because ~~use of~~ burning the Fischer-Tropsch derived fuel results in less fewer deposits ionisation ionization sensors can be applied. This is an advantage because these sensors are more readily available than the IR or UV sensors. Alternatively, additives may be added to the Fischer-Tropsch derived fuel which result in a flame which can be detected by the above standard yellow flame burner detector.--

Paragraph at line 28 of page 5, ending at line 11 of page 6, has been amended as follows:

-- The Fischer-Tropsch derived fuel will comprise a Fischer-Tropsch product which may be any fraction of the middle distillate fuel range, which can be isolated from the (hydrocracked) Fischer-Tropsch synthesis product. Typical fractions will boil in the naphtha, kerosene or gas oil range. Preferably a Fischer-Tropsch product boiling in the kerosene or gas oil range is used because these fractions are easier to handle in, for example, domestic environments. Such products will suitably comprise a fraction larger than 90 wt% which boils between 160 and 400 °C, preferably to about 370 °C. Examples of Fischer-Tropsch derived kerosene and gas oils are described in EP-A-583836, WO-A-9714768, WO-A-9714769, WO-A-011116, WO-A-011117, WO-A-0183406, WO-A-0183648, WO-A-0183647, WO-A-0183641, WO-A-0020535, WO-A-0020534, EP-A-

1101813, US-A-Pat No.5766274, US-A-Pat No. 5378348, US-A-Pat No.5888376 and US-A-Pat No.6204426.

Paragraph at line 12 of page 6 has been amended as follows:

-- The Fischer-Tropsch derived product will suitably contain more than 80 wt% and more suitably more than 95 wt% iso and normal paraffins and less than 1 wt% aromatics, the balance being naphthenics compounds. The content of sulphur sulfur and nitrogen will be very low and normally below the detection limits for such compounds. This low content of these elements is due to the specific process wherein the Fischer-Tropsch reaction is performed. The content of sulphur sulfur will therefore be below 5 ppm and the content of nitrogen will be below 1 ppm. As a result of the low contents of aromatics and naphthenics compounds the density of the Fischer-Tropsch product will be lower than the conventional mineral derived fuels. The density will be between 0.65 and 0.8 g/cm³ at 15 °C. --

Paragraph at line 26 of page 6, ending at line 12 of page 7 has been amended as follows:

-- The fuel used in the process of the present invention may also comprise fuel fractions other than the Fischer-Tropsch product. Examples of such fractions may be the kerosene or gas oil fractions as obtained in traditional refinery processes, which upgrade crude petroleum feedstock to useful products. Preferred non-Fischer-Tropsch fuel fractions are the ultra low sulphur sulfur (e.g. less than 50 ppm sulphur sulfur) kerosene or diesel fractions, which are currently on the market. Optionally non-mineral oil based fuels, such as bio-fuels, may also be present in the fuel composition. The content of the Fischer-Tropsch product component in the fuel will be preferably be above 40 wt%, more preferably above 60 wt% and most preferably above 80 wt%. It should be understood that the content of such, currently less available, Fischer-Tropsch product will be optimised optimized, wherein pricing of the total fuel will be balanced with the advantages of the present invention. For some applications fuels fully based on a Fischer-Tropsch product plus optionally some additives may be advantageously used. --

Paragraph at line 13 of page 7 has been amended as follows:

– The fuel may also comprise one or more of the following additives: detergents , Detergents, for example OMA 350 as obtained from Octel OY; stabilizers, for example

Keropon ES 3500 as obtained from BASF Aktiengesellschaft, FOA 528A as obtained from OCTEL OY; metal-deactivators, for example IRGAMET 30 (as obtained from Specialty Chemicals Inc; (ashless) dispersants, for example as included in the FOA 528 A package as obtained from Octel OY; anti-oxidants: IRGANOX L06, or IRGANOX L57 as obtained from Specialty Chemicals Inc ; cold flow improvers, for example Keroflux 3283 as obtained from BASF Aktiengesellschaft, R433 or R474 as obtained from Infineum UK Ltd; combustion improver, for example ferrocene, methylcyclopentadienylmanganese-tricarbonyl (MMT); anti-corrosion: Additin RC 4801 as obtained from Rhein Chemie GmbH, Kerocorr 3232 as obtained from BASF, SARKOSYL 0 as obtained from Ciba; re-odorants, fro example Compensol as obtained from Haarmann & Reimer; biocides, for example GROTA MAR 71 as obtained from Schuelke & Mayr; lubricity enhancers, for example OLI 9000 as obtained from Octel; dehazers, for example T-9318 from Petrolite; antistatic agents, for example Stadis 450 from Octel; and foam reducers, for example TEGO 2079 from Goldschmidt.--

Paragraph at line 9 of page 8 has been amended as follows:

-- To a blue flame burner type BNR 10 (Intercal Wearmetechnik GmbH) as placed in a Therma Nova 2025 condensing boiler (Therma Tec GmbH) a Fischer-Tropsch gas oil (Oil A), an ultra low ~~sulphur~~sulfur gas oil (Oil B) and a standard industrial gas oil (Oil C) having the properties as listed in Table 1 was fed at a constant power level. The oils contained the same standard additive package. The condensing boiler type was operated such that condensation of water as present in the flue gas took place on both the heat exchanging surfaces of the boiler as well as in the chimney.--

Table 1 on page 9 has been amended:

Table 1

	Fischer-Tropsch gas oil (A)	Reference oil-1 (B)	Reference oil-2 (C)
Density (at 15 °C in kg/m ³)	785.2	854.3	846.3
<u>Sulphur</u> <u>Sulfur</u> content (wt%)	< 0.0001	0.142	0.061
Kinematic viscosity at 20 °C (mm ² /s)	6.444	3.842	4.621
Flash point (°C)	92	64	66

Table 2 on page 10 has been amended:

Table 2

	Iron content in condensate (mg/kg)	Nickel content in condensate (mg/kg)
Fischer-Tropsch fuel	0.06	0.01
IGO (*)	1.85	0.06
IGO low <u>sulphur</u> <u>sulfur</u>	1.03	0.06

On page 11, above line 1, insert --We claim:--